

# The Daily Freeman.

## EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.  
With his hand upon his charter,  
And his foot upon the sod,  
He will stand—ordie a martyr  
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
**FREDERICK HOLBROOK,**  
OF BRATTLEBORO.  
For Lieut. Governor,  
**LEVI UNDERWOOD,**  
OF BURLINGTON.  
For Treasurer,  
**JOHN B. PAGE,**  
OF RUTLAND.

### County Nominations.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.  
C. W. WILLARD, { For Senators.  
PAUL DILLINGHAM, {  
DON P. CARPENTER, { Judges.  
SAUL S. KELTON, {  
TIMOTHY R. MERRILL, Judge of Probate.  
H. W. HEATON, State's Attorney.  
J. H. ORCUTT, Sheriff.  
EDEN W. CORNELL, High Bailiff.  
ORANGE COUNTY.  
HORATIO BROCK, { Senators.  
ZENAS L. UPHAM, {  
L. HINCKLEY, { Judges.  
E. L. TRACY, {  
R. FARVHAM, Jr., State's Attorney.  
W. T. GEORGE, Sheriff.  
M. M. AVERY, High Bailiff.  
JUDGES OF PROBATE.  
P. C. JONES, Randolph District.  
ALEXANDER H. GILMORE, Bradford District.  
CALDONIA COUNTY.  
A. E. JUDVINE, { Senators.  
L. N. HALL, {  
SERENO MONTGOMERY, { Judges.  
EZRA F. RUSK, {  
A. L. FRENCH, Judge of Probate.  
GEO. W. CAHOON, State's Attorney.  
EMERSON HALL, Sheriff.  
CHAS. SHIPMAN, Bailiff.

HAVING FURNISHED OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILT  
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR  
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR  
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### Religious Services in Montpelier, Sunday August 18, 1861.

At Rev. Mr. Lord's Church—Congregational  
—10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.  
At Rev. Mr. Shelton's—Episcopal—10:30  
A. M. and 6 P. M.  
At Rev. Mr. McAnn's—Methodist—10:30  
A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

**SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.**—Rumors, which receive some credence, of apprehensions of Slave insurrections in Tennessee are again revived. It is said that the Slaves of that State, especially in the western portion, during the Presidential campaign of 1856, associated the anticipated success of Fremont with an expectation of their deliverance from bondage, and an insurrectionary organization of considerable extent was believed to have been discovered among the colored population, which led to the trial and punishment of several suspected Slaves. Recently, since Gen. Fremont has been assigned to the command of the National forces on the Mississippi, an alarm is again spreading through Tennessee, and it is believed that immediately the Slaves learn that the Federal army under Gen. Fremont is victorious, and is moving down the river, they will rise in rebellion against their masters, and add the terrible retribution of a negro insurrection to the punishment that yet to be meted out to traitors.

**THE FIRST REGIMENT.**—The First Vermont Regiment were mustered out of service the 16th inst., and the Companies left Brattleboro for their homes in the night train.

Albert Marble, Royal Goodwin, John Buxton and Robert Coffey, members of the North-ald Company, reached their homes here at noon to-day. Their clothes show that they have "seen service," and pretty hard service, but the boys look robust and hearty. They say that a short rest, go back to see the war "put through."

**FAST COUPLE.**—Married, at Stratoga Springs the 28th ult., by Rev. A. Baxter, Mr. C. H. Foster, to Miss Eliza A. Gallop, of East Avon. The Troiter vowed to win the race as swift they sped away. In spite of Gallop's flying pace, Heeding not her danger, She went at such a tearing rate You never would guess he'd caught her, He won so fair, she's changed her gait, From Gallop to a Trotter. —Vermont.

An intelligent lady whose little boy was beginning to swear, anxious to express to her child horror of profanity, hit upon the novel plan of raising out his mouth with soap suds when he swore. It was an effectual cure. The child understood his mother's sense of the corruption of an oath, which with the taste of the suds secured the desired result. The practice if generally adopted, would raise the price of soap.

When the disease is chronic, parents can use Glue, the oil of birch, or any other.

We learn that Mr. C. P. Dudley, late of Rutland, and now member of the Light Infantry, has received an appointment as 2d Lt. in the U. S. Army. —Rutland Herald.

### The Government Loan.

The arrangement just entered into, between Secretary Chase, and the Banks of the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, is of the most encouraging character, proving as it does, not only the confidence of the moneyed institutions of the Country in the value of Government securities, but also their determination to maintain and uphold the financial credit of the Nation. The details of this arrangement are these:

The Banks agree absolutely to furnish the United States Treasury \$50,000,000, in exchange for the obligations of the Government, bearing date the 15th of August, payable in three years, with interest at the rate of 7 3/10 per cent., or 1-5 of a mill per day. The Banks are further to have the privilege of furnishing the Secretary \$50,000,000, on the 15th of October, and a like amount on the 15th of December, on the same terms, by giving the Government notice on the 1st of these months of their desire to do so.

On the part of the Government, Mr. Chase stipulates, that in the meantime no other loan shall be negotiated except by subscription in this Country or abroad on twenty year's time, provided the Banks take the \$150,000,000, as above. The issue of Treasury notes of a small denomination, redeemable on demand, is not, however, restricted or interfered with.

This agreement gives the Banks the monopoly of the three years Government obligations, which will enable them to control the market, and dispose of them to the best advantage for themselves, while the very fact that they have this monopoly will give them an interest in keeping up the value of the securities, so great as to guarantee their taking the \$100,000,000 in October and December. The arrangement seems a most fortunate one in every respect, and is creditable to the Banks which have so cheerfully unlocked their treasures at the call of the Country, and to the financial skill of the most excellent Secretary of the Treasury.

### The Right Way.

The Grand Jury of New York in presenting the incendiary, secession, newspapers of that city and Brooklyn, for expressing sympathy with Rebels, have made a move in the right direction; and it is certainly a much wiser course to suppress such treasonable publications by the force of the law than by the violent and unlawful action of a mob. Freedom of speech and of the Press is no doubt one of our boasted rights, but it is Freedom in obedience to Law, and to the necessity for the preservation of the Government; and a paper has no more right to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government by expressing its sympathies with those who are attempting to destroy this Republic, than individuals have to give the material aid and comfort that constitute the crime of treason.

And it is certainly time that traitors in what are called the loyal States were made to feel the righteous penalties that the law denounces against the enemies of the Country. The South have been made a unit against us. The voice of opposition to their infernal rebellion is unheard wherever their sway extends. Through this unanimity, although it may be forced, they have a strength that has alone enabled them to reach the position they have already attained.

Now, while we deprecate the methods employed by Southern mobs to compel their people to become of one mind, we cannot fail to see that their example may be so far beneficially followed, as by strictly legal measures to compel every man at the North to understand that his first and chief duty in this emergency is to give the Government of the United States his undivided support. The North is strong. It has immense resources both in men and money, but it is not strong enough, unless thoroughly united, to save the Republic. And there is now but one way that the Government can be saved; and that is by bringing back the seceded States, through the stern teachings of a terrible war, to see that their safety as well as their prosperity can alone be made sure, under the Stars and Stripes. We are getting ready to teach the Southern Rebels this lesson, and let the ministers of the law, where our standard is yet respected, bring to condign punishment every man at home who maliciously puts obstacles in the way of this mighty effort.

A woman was arrested at Syracuse, N. Y., recently for minding her own business. —Ex.

Poor woman. She ought to live in St. Johnsbury, where she would never be arrested for that outrage upon society.

**THE MUSICAL CONVENTION.**—Our readers will not fail to notice that the Connecticut River Valley Musical Association will hold a convention in this place August 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. The committee have been very fortunate in again securing the valuable services of Prof. G. F. Root as director, for certainly the meeting of the Association held here last winter under his management was one of the most interesting and profitable occasions we ever had the pleasure of attending. It is earnestly to be hoped that the friends of music in this part of the State will not fail to be present in large numbers, to express their interest in the cause, and enjoy the benefits of the rehearsals. All will be cordially, and we trust more warmly, welcomed than in February. A pleasant and profitable time is guaranteed. Come, and we will strike the cymbals together! —Caledonian.

Bush Hill, Va., Aug. 11th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—I am aware that very much has been written and published in regard to our Regiment and our Colonel, and undoubtedly all the good people of Vermont feel some interest in the matter. It is idle to deny that the Colonel is very unpopular with the Regiment—officers and soldiers;—so much so that I can hardly see how he can, with any propriety, be willing to remain in command. I am not unaware of the fact that many times soldiers, made from volunteers who have very crude ideas of military life and military discipline, may, for a time, enslave under the necessary restraint to which the Camp requires them to yield. But I am certain this is not the extent of the difficulty with Col. Whiting. Not only the men, but the officers, almost to a man, are decidedly displeased with him. Now there never was a set of men in the world thrown together to constitute a Regiment, that possessed more intelligence and patriotism than those comprising the Second Vermont, and I am sure that any one who will look over the names of the list of gentlemen composing the commissioned officers of the Regiment will see that they are not the men to endanger the success or efficiency of the Regiment from mere prejudice; and they are the last men who would be disposed to do any unkind act to prejudice Col. Whiting without cause. Now I say that nine tenths of all the men and of the officers are bitterly opposed to him. What is the reason? Will the people be satisfied with the flimsy explanation that these reports against Col. Whiting come from only an occasional dissatisfied private? To show that this is not the case, and that the complaint is general and well founded, allow me to say, (and this I know) that a short time ago the commissioned officers—with very rare exceptions—in the Regiment signed a paper requesting Col. W. to resign, and the paper is now in the hands of one of the Captains, ready to be presented to him. The fact that it has not yet been presented to him, shows that the signers are not inclined to make trouble, but wish to have harmony and see the Regiment prosper. The paper, on consultation, has been retained, in hopes that he might improve, and that we might yet avoid the necessity of so great a disturbance in the Regiment. The difficulty complained of is his want of judgment, his want of military skill and his want of courage. Whether he exhibits all of these imperfections is a matter that I do not propose to pass upon. I do not claim to be a judge as to how small a man may be in all these respects, and yet make a good Colonel. I am in possession of facts, however, which I may hereafter state—facts which I have witnessed myself—from which better judges might decide the point. One thing is generally known, and of that I propose to speak. Much has been said of the battle at Bull Run and the Colonel's conduct there. I think I saw and heard all he did and said in connection with the Regiment on that day. Indeed, I have heard the Colonel say that the facts were as I am about to state them.

We had a very tiresome march to reach the battle field. Col. Whiting undoubtedly was very tired. But however this might be, the Regiment were on the ground where the line of battle was formed a number of minutes before the Colonel, so much ahead, in fact, that the Captains had ordered their men to rest, and they had all sat down for a moment waiting for orders. Col. Whiting after a little delay came up and we were soon ordered to advance. This order was given by Col. Howard. We did advance and into the line of battle and commenced firing. Col. Whiting might have been with us when we went on the field, but I did not see him until we had been some time on the field, when an inquiry was made by some of us for the Colonel. This arose from the fact that we seemed in need of directions and there was no field officer at our end of the line to give them. A soldier said to me, "There he is behind that tree." I looked and sure enough there he was, keeping as cool as possible. The firing had now slackened considerably, and the Colonel came out from his retreat; but I don't know why, as I did not hear him say anything, and he soon walked away from us to the rear and went out of sight. He was not on the field exposed to view, to my certain knowledge, over three minutes. I moved to the right of our original position and after continuing in the conflict for some time was obliged to retire, and on falling back through the bushes I came upon the Colonel below the woods, sitting behind a rock on the ground. As you may suppose, Vermonters thought a little strange of this kind of proceeding on the part of the Colonel, and expressed themselves pretty freely and pretty generally that this was cowardly, or at least that it had that appearance. But this was probably owing to our ignorance. After we got back from the battle, and after some things had been said about the Colonel's conduct, which he had probably heard, he drew up a statement in regard to his conduct on that day and asked Major Joyce to sign it, which he declined to do, as many of the statements contained in the paper were without his personal knowledge.

And now comes a fresh display of the Colonel's valor. He now found that he could not wheedle every Vermont into endorsing a coward as a brave man. He was indignant at this, and gave Major Joyce notice that he should look after him or attend to his case; and since that time it has been observed that he has treated the Major with marked coldness, until yesterday when the Colonel's bravery culminated. You have all seen the article in the Burlington Times over the signature "Major." When this appeared in our camp, the Colonel put Major Joyce under arrest and is going to have him court-martialed. This will of course bring some sort of a crisis. The whole Regiment sustain the Major, and believe the Colonel is actuated by jealousy and malice. As time progresses, I will apprise you of our standing and how the matter goes.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Wm. M. Thayer, of the firm of Whitley & Co., of Geneva, N. Y., is now at Burnham's Hotel, wishing to engage a number of men to do business for the Company in the States and Canada. Men of tact and ability, who will travel for \$40 or \$50 per month, will do well to call on him. Nothing will be lost by investigating the matter.

**AN ELOPEMENT.**—The wife of Henry Bradley of Danville eloped a few days since, with a man styling himself "Dr. Antonio Camps," taking with them a child of Mr. Bradley about two years of age.

### BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

6 O'CLOCK, A. M.

New York August 16.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court have presented the *Journal of Commerce, News, Day Book, Freeman's Journal and Brooklyn Eagle*, for expressing sympathy with the rebels, and ask advice of the Court in the matter saying, "they will be glad to learn that their conduct is subject to indictment and condign punishment."

It is reported by passengers from the West that General Rosecranz with a small command is in a precarious position in a mountain gap in the neighborhood of Big Spring, and a rebel force has cut him off from water.

Captain Davis with fifty men of the New York 25th had a skirmish with rebel cavalry near Annandale, on Wednesday afternoon. Three of the rebels were seen to fall from their horses. The cavalry retired and drums were heard immediately at Annandale showing a rebel force there. Annandale is three miles south of Bailey's cross roads. Rebel forces are at Bush Hill and Claremont.

The states of Kentucky and Tennessee are to constitute the Department of Cumberland, Gen. Anderson commanding.

Gen. McDowell has ordered a Court Martial in the case of Col. McCann for defiance of the Provost Guard.

Gen. Sumner has been ordered to raise a column of from 5000 to 10,000 Californians and march them into Texas and Arkansas.

An order has gone to Europe for 150,000 more arms.

Special dispatches from Washington say Gen. Butler has been authorized to raise a division of 5000 men in Massachusetts, and is to be granted leave of absence to superintend its organization. He will have full power to thoroughly equip the division, provided it don't cost more in Massachusetts than it would here.

Washington dispatches state that the steamer George Page is regularly commissioned in the Confederate Navy, and has hoisted the Rebel flag.

Firing was heard this morning from the direction of Aquia Creek. Two new gun-boats are to be launched to-morrow, another next week, and four others in fifteen days.

Thomas S. Serrell, a violent secessionist, was arrested on the arrival of the *Persia*, with £40,000 sterling of the Bank of England notes in his possession, the proceeds of a loan for the Confederate States. A number of letters and important papers were also found in his possession.

The privateer Jeff Davis arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, July 26th, for provisions and water.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15. A telegram from Hickman says there has been a battle at Charleston, Missouri, between the forces under Jeff. Thompson and the Federal troops. The latter were driven back with a severe loss.

Washington, August 16. Yesterday afternoon the steamer *Resolute* was ordered from Aquia Creek to Matthias Point, for the purpose of reconnoitering. Seeing abattoirs filled with barrels on the shore, just below the Point, a boat was sent with six men to bring it off. No sooner had the boat touched the beach than a volley of musket balls opened upon them from the Rebel forces concealed in the woods, killing three men instantly.

Another volley was fired by the enemy as they moved their position, or as soon as they had time to reload. The *Resolute* was about 700 yards from the shore, and fired in the midst of the Rebels one shot of cannister and nine of schrapnel, with, it is thought, extensive havoc; while other reports are positive to this effect.

The scene on board the small boat is described as heart-rending,—the dead lying stretched in it and covered with their blood. The boat was towed a short distance from the shore by one of the crew named Sanderson, who quietly stepped into the water for the purpose, and thus concealed himself from the enemy. Another injured man, it is said, lay in the boat stupefied by the scene, while the wounded man helped Sanderson row the boat toward the *Resolute*, from which assistance was immediately rendered. The enemy evidently congratulated themselves that they had killed the entire boat's crew.

The *Resolute* reached the Navy Yard last night at 11 o'clock, bringing hither the dead and the wounded men, who have been sent to the hospital.

As the woods skirting the several more important crossings of the Potomac afford fine ambuscades for the enemy, those who are best acquainted with the river urge the application of fire as an effectual means of destroying the present assailing advantages of the rebels, as well as other measures for accomplishing that purpose.

**ESCAPED.**—Thirty-three Federal soldiers who were held as prisoners of war at Manassas, lately escaped and have arrived in Washington. They were confined in a good house, but having filed off their irons they rushed upon the two guards, killed them, and made "quick time" to the land of the Stars and Stripes.

**CHINA.**—The Yang-tze river in China is now open to foreign vessels and trade. The insurgents and imperialists are alternately in possession of one or both banks, and as therefore Chinese vessels cannot pass up, an arrangement has been made to give the trade to "outside barbarians."

**THE LATE GEN. LYON.**—Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut telegraphed on Wednesday, to Gen. Fremont, to have the body of Gen. Lyon sent home to his relatives in New Ashford, where it will be buried. Gen. Lyon was unmarried. He leaves three brothers and three sisters.

The distances between the several localities of the region in Missouri likely to be brought into notoriety by movements of troops, is given as follows: From New Madrid to Cape Girardeau, by a direct, well-traveled road, 60 miles; from Madrid to Charleston, 27 miles; and from the latter place to Bird's Point, 13 miles; from Charleston to Ogden (Sykesville), the West Prairie Station of the F. & C. Railroad, 17 miles; from Ogden to Bloomfield, 28 miles; and to Cape Girardeau, 30 miles; Commerce to Benton, 8 miles; and to Hamburg, 9 miles.

### Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P.M.

Gen. Butler paying off a N. Y. Regiment.

A British War Ship off the Cape.

A RELEASED PRISONER.

Rebels threatening Fortress Monroe.

REBEL PICKETS FALLING BACK.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 16.

Gen. Butler assumed the responsibility of paying the New York Regiment about \$20,000 which had been deposited here for some time for want of a paymaster. The British ship-of-war, *Gladiator*, was cruising off the Capes yesterday. A flag of truce covered Mr. Wheeler, formerly U. S. Minister to Nicaragua to the rebel pickets and beyond New Market bridge a flag of truce has just come in from Norfolk with Corporal Harburt, of a Conn. Regiment, released for his attentions to Col. Gardner after the battle of Bull run. He states that a considerable number of released prisoners including several Chaplains, will reach Old Point to-morrow.

In his opinion the Rebels are actively preparing for an attack upon Fortress Monroe. This measure is popular in the rebel camp, and appropriate material is being collected in large quantities at Norfolk. An attack will, he thinks, be made within a week.

BALTIMORE, August 17.

The report of an intended attack upon Fortress Monroe is a perfect absurdity. The Federal troops at New Creek bridge expect an attack. They had been reinforced. Large numbers of fugitives from Virginia, men, women and children, in great distress, are daily passing through Westernport, seeking refuge.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

The Rebels have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court House, thus widening the distance separating the hostile forces. The pickets of both armies however occupy nearly the same advance position as heretofore.

NEW YORK, August 17.

One hundred and forty members of the 79th N. Y. Regiment, whose absence is unaccounted for, did not answer to their names at the roll-call this forenoon. A half-dozen were arrested in attempting to desert in disguise. Some members of the N. Y. 16th refused to do duty yesterday, but Col. Davis promptly brought them to their senses by threatening to shoot them.

Col. Baker is authorized to proceed to New York to raise four additional Regiments.

The Democrats of Windsor County are to hold their Convention at Sharon on the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The new armory of the Woodstock Light Infantry is now completed and ready for occupancy.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Frank C. Prindle, of Arlington, has been appointed assistant engineer in the U. S. N. He has not yet received orders but expects to serve in the blockading squadron.

**SANDGATE.**—Chauncey Hurd had nine choice merino ewes and a fine buck killed by dogs not long since. Gilbert Kenyon was thrown from a wagon on the 28th inst., and so seriously injured that he has since died. The diphtheria is quite prevalent among the inhabitants.

It is expected that a Recruiting Office for the two new Vermont Regiments will be opened in this village in a few days, by Andrew J. Dike, who, we are pleased to learn, will be commissioned by the Governor as Recruiting Officer. —Manchester Journal.

It seems that "the wild man of the woods," whose appearance has created so much consternation in this State, turns out to be a student at Williamstown, Mass., who assumed the gorilla guise in a frolic which might have cost him his life. He was pursued with guns, but so frightened his pursuers by his hideous appearance that they could not shoot straight, and he escaped harm.

### Mails in Montpelier.

SOUTHERN and EASTERN mail closes at 8:00 a. m.; arrives at 5:15 p. m.  
NORTHERN and WESTERN closes at 3:15 p. m.; arrives at 9:30 a. m.  
All matter for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing, to go the same day.  
BARNES mail arrives daily at 8:30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.  
BRADFORD mail arrives daily at 11:00 p. m.; departs daily at 4:00 a. m.  
DANVILLE arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8:12 o'clock, a. m.; departs same days at 5 o'clock p. m.  
BARTON arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:20 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:45 a. m.  
HYDEPARK, by Worcester and Elmore, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:00 p. m.; departs same as Barton.  
CHELSEA arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.  
CALAIS mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.  
BERLIN from two to six times a week.  
OFFICE HOURS FROM 7:00 A. M. TO 8:00 P. M.  
JAMES G. FRENCH, P. M.  
Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

L. D. HATHAWAY,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
SOUTH HARDWICK, VT.